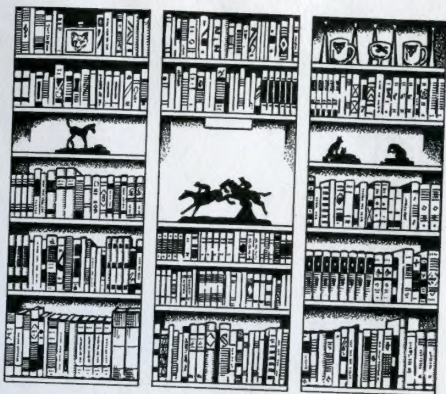


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JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY.

THE
SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY.

SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY

OR
TALK AND GAMERKEEPER'S COMPANION
CONTAINING

Terms, Breeding and Training of Dogs, Rules for Hunting
and Shooting, Breeding for Game, Management of a Deer
Park and Forest, Rules for Preserving Game,
Breeding Pheasants, Partridges, Pigeons,
Time Rabbits, &c. &c.
WITH

A Description of all Kinds of Pouching, how to detect
Pouching, and how to prevent it, &c.
THE ASSISTANT OF THE STAG, HORN, THE HARK, &c.
THIS BEING THE SECOND EDITION

STORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY
BY JOHN MAYER, GAMERKEEPER.



COLCHESTER
Printed for the Author
BY W. B. BARNARD AND WATSON, COLCHESTER, AND
WATSON, GRABOCK, AND 107, LONDON

1815

THE
Sportsman's Directory;
OR
PARK AND GAMEKEEPER'S COMPANION:

CONTAINING

Terms, Breeding and Training of Dogs, Rules for Coursing
and Shooting, Beating for Game, Management of a Deer
Park and Fisheries, Rules for Preserving Game,
Breeding Pheasants, Partridges, Pigeons,
Tame Rabbits, &c. &c.

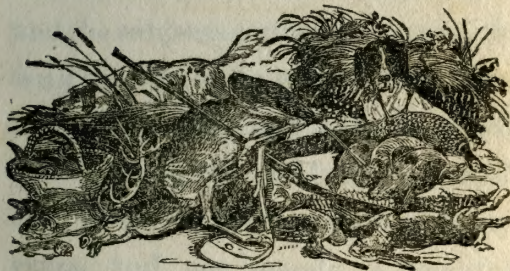
WITH

*A Description of all Kinds of Poaching; how to detect
Poachers, and to destroy their Works;*

THE ARTIFICES OF THE STAG, BUCK, FOX, HARE, &c.

With many Valuable Recipes.

By JOHN MAYER, GAMEKEEPER.



COLCHESTER:

Printed for the Author.

SOLD BY SWINBORNE AND WALTER, COLCHESTER; AND
BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY, LONDON.

1815.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is presumed the following little Treatise will not only be found eminently useful to Gentlemen fond of Field Sports, but, from the information it conveys, be conducive also to their gratification in other respects. The instructions it contains in the various branches of Rural Amusements, and the subjects connected therewith, with the observations deduced therefrom, may with confidence be relied upon; being the result of an actual and unremitted experience of many years, and not merely a fanciful theory; which, in too many respects, may be fairly imputed to some Works

of this description that have lately made their appearance, though decorated with splendid embellishments, and rendered fascinating by eloquence of diction. The Author makes no claim to literary talents: all he expects is, that he may have been able, in humble garb, to render himself clear and intelligible; and he hopes that he shall receive a candid reception from the public. The Work will have one advantage: comprised in a small compass, and divided under different heads, applicable to each subject on which it treats, reference may with facility be made to any particular article; on which, it is hoped, ample information, will be found, without the tediousness of lengthened discussion.

Subjoined are approved and valuable Recipes for the cure of the prevalent Distempers of Dogs; Directions for destroying those noxious vermin Rats, whose depredations are so often attended with serious consequences, particularly to the Country Gentleman and the Farmer; and a variety of others, equally necessary and important, as connected with the general tenor of the Work.

ERRATA.

Page 20, line 18, *for* their *read* his.

— 72, — 7, .. your you.

— 82, — 12, .. the they.

— 85, — 10, .. nested netted.

— 86, — 6, .. cord cod.

— 91, — 4, .. hose hare.

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Technical Terms Explained.

In and In—too near related, as sire and daughter, dam and son, &c.

Zest—the true relish, by instinct or natural desire.

Skulk—to slip away, hide up, or run home.

Follow—to go right after the other dog.

Watch—to attend to the other dog, not endeavouring to find his own game, but lying off for advantages. In Coursing it is called running cunning.

Blink—to leave the point, or back, run away at the report of the gun, &c.

Hug—to run close side by side.

Labour—a difficulty in running.

Break-field—to enter before you.

Plod—to hang upon the tragonings or doublings.

Skirt—to run round the sides, being too fond of the hedges.

Dash—to run in eagerly.

Flourish—to twist the stern, and throw right and left in too great a hurry.

Twist—a sudden turn of the head, when the scent is caught sideways.

A Cote—is when a dog passes his fellow, takes in, obstructs his sight, and turns the hare.

Slip—losing the foot.

Wrench—a half-turn.

Jerk—an attempt to turn, by skipping out.

Bend—forming a serpentine figure.

Curvet—to throw.

Embossed—tired.

Emprimed—deer on the foot, stalking along.

At Gaze—looking stedfastly at any object, when standing still.

Tappish—to lurk, skulk, and sink.

Sink—to lie down, cunningly drawing the feet close, and bearing the nose on the ground, to prevent the scent flying.

Mort—the death of deer.

Inchipin, or pudding—the fat gut.

Doucets—the testicles or stones.

Tuel—the vent.

Speans, or deals—the teats.

Lapise—to open or give tongue.

Vick—to make a low noise.

Hard-nosed—having little or no sense of smelling.

Near-scented—not catching the scent till too near.

Docile—easily managed.

Capricious—whimsical, not coming when called, but look as if laughing, and then going from you.

Captious—headstrong, self-willed.

Chap—to catch with the mouth.

Sire—father.

Dam—mother.

Handicap—the gentleman who matches dogs.

Umpire—the gentleman who decides.

THE
Sportsman's Directory.

BREEDING, CHOICE, AND TRAINING OF
DOGS.

As dogs are the greatest acquisition to a sporting gentleman, particular caution should be observed in breeding them. If *in and in*, they are liable to be fools; if different kinds are crossed, such as setters and pointers, cross upon cross, &c. they are generally very ugly; therefore keep your breed unstained, severally by themselves; never breed from maidenheads on either side. Let the bitch have one litter, which put away; and let the dog put some other bitch to, just before he goes to

B

her, in which case she will be predominant in copulation. If you wish to breed after the dog, let him be fresh, and give the bitch a tea-cupful of nitre water two mornings previous to the dog's putting her to. Let your bitches, all the time they are in whelp, see and enjoy game, as it is productive of instinct. Keep all your puppies till they can run, and take notice; then you will see some come boldly up to you, and others skulk behind their dam, or any obscure place: the bold ones are to be your choice. When the puppies are on the deals, give the bitches plenty of broth and boiled milk, which will the better enable them to bring the puppies up. When they are two months old, rub a small portion of tar upon their noses once

a week ; and about once a fortnight give them a small ball of sulphur and honey, mixed with flour. In rearing, you may give them a few lessons. Begin with a piece of bullock's liver boiled, too large for them to gorge ; throw it, and let them fetch it. If they will not take it freely, throw it at their mouths, which will make them fond of it. Let them enjoy it, and when they begin to break it, rub a small ball with it, and let them fetch that, or a cross. Have them on cords, about twenty yards long, and when they will not come to the call or whistle, draw them slowly to you. When they come, reward them with a bit of the liver. When they bring it freely, teach them to crouch to it, crying " Down charge," drawing

their forefeet forward with yours, and bearing them down by the ear. Then teach them to hold up, chucking them under the chops till they will rise and fall to the word. Great kindness must be shewn at this tender age, as severities will damp their courage, and ruin them: never look morose on them, nor shew a greater partiality to one than another, as they are excellent physiognomists. When they begin to understand, and are strong enough to enter the field, let them chace larks, race and play; but if they will not run out, take a horse, and ride a few miles every day with them, which will give them foot and courage. Then give them another trial, and if they run out well, let them chace, &c. till you find they will bear to be brought to

by degrees: call and whistle, and reward them when they come; keep them at heel a little while, then set them off; let them keep out, and endeavour to make them quarter, by walking across, and pointing with your hand. When they do it freely, teach them to crouch to the holding up your hand, and to rise to the word "Hold up;" after which, when they come upon the haunt, and are likely to puzzle the birds up, by crying, "Hold up," they will throw their noses up, and find the birds out by their flying scent. When you see they have got the wind, by crying "To-ho," they will stop; walk up, keep them to their point a little while, then flush the birds. If they chace do not chastise them, but take a piece of liver upon a cord, and

drag it in a zigzag direction. When the dogs are beating, fire a pistol, and make them crouch to it by crying "Down charge." After reloading, cry "Hold up;" bring them up wind to the drag, lay them on the road, make them point it, and draw steadily till they find it, then reward them with a bit of it. Practise this for some time, then procure a live bird, tie a string to its leg forty yards long, make a hole in the ground, put the bird into it, and cover it with a tile. Stake the end of the string, and let the dogs find the bird. When they are pointing it, draw the tile; and when the bird takes wing, fire your pistol, make the dogs down to it, then cry "Hold up! hey! lost!" and let them find it. Be up with them, and cry "Dead,

dead," to prevent their killing it; then give them a reward, which at the word "Dead," makes them drop from their mouths. This will prevent their breaking their game. Next procure a rabbit, fasten a cord round its neck, and proceed as before. When they point it, fasten their cords to prevent their chasing, as the rabbit, when it gets to the end of the cord, will bolt about in different directions. Use puzzles as required. In teaching your dogs to back, cry "To-ho," and point to the dog that is standing. If they do not take it that way, take a dog by the ear, direct his head to the dog that is pointing, and with your other hand stretch his stern out, in which pointing attitude make him remain for some time; this mode will soon

bring him to it. If a dog dash in, always go up and stake his cord, letting him have a sharp check collar on. When they break field, or hang on the haunt, hide yourself; and when they return, by missing you they will feel alarmed at being lost, which will make them fearful of breaking away again. You must not let them hunt for you long, lest they take fright, when they will throw their heads up, cling their sterns in close between their gaskins, and set off full run; at which time calling is of no use, therefore you will be very liable to lose them. When a dog takes to watching and following, change ^{his} ~~their~~ company; let it be a slower dog. Throw them off right and left, making them cross each other independently. If he

continues to follow and watch, hunt him single-handed till he finds his own game freely, by which means he will get the zest, and become more anxious and independent. If a dog blinks, you must encourage him all you can. Take him on a cord, and lead him up; give him a reward often. If he blinks the gun, rub the reward on it, and let him smell it, with a bird tied to the butt. If he runs home, appoint somebody to give him a good flogging, and put him to bed without his supper. Next morning take him out hungry; carry plenty of liver or cold meat in your pocket to give him when he behaves well. This will bring him to, if repeated. Never let any one feed your tender-tempered dogs but yourself. If a dog comes to heel, and re-

mains there, pass your whip smartly behind you, as if undesignedly, at the same time whistling, and crying, "Hey! off!" &c. After your dogs have been well trained, and you think they can be depended upon, they will turn captious, and will act worse than at first; when you will be obliged to use greater severities. After this contest for the prerogative, you may depend upon their general good behaviour. Too long training without a gun is dangerous, as they are liable to lose the zest. Never suffer dogs to go a self-hunting, as they will contract ill habits: you may teach a dog twenty new tricks, before you can break him of one old one, they possessing such a very retentive memory. When you go among a number of them,

use equal partiality; rub all their ears and croups, and pet them equally alike; for if a dog find himself neglected or unnoticed, you will see him turn melancholy, and go to his bed.

CHOICE OF DOGS.

If pointer or setter, let his muzzle be open, flew-jawed, rather short, full hazel eyes called hare's eyes, his poll rising to a point, his ears long and falling down between the neck and jawbone, which is called well hung; neck and head set on straight, so that when he points, his nose turns up rather above the horizontal line; deep in the shoulders, and well let down; elbows well in; straight and

large legs ; small feet, a little pointed, standing true, and the balls small and open ; narrow withers ; back a little hooped, broad loins, deep in the fillets and gaskins, short from the hock to the pastern-joint, flat sides, fine floating veins, straight croup, stern set on high and straight, being very fine ; if a setter, a deep feather.

Ill-bred dogs you may know, by their being fox-muzzled, small eyes, bat-eared, fan-eared, short-necked, head set on like a pick-axe, broad withers, round shoulders, elbows out ; small legs, feet out, called cat-footed ; thick balls, round barrel, round croup ; clumsy stern, set on low ; sickle-hammed, &c. The best cross is a handsome high-mettled fox-hound for a sire, and an over-

staunch pointer bitch for the dam; then you will have plenty of foot and courage, and no false point.

When you have chosen a dog agreeable to the description, take him into the field, see if he is a gallant beater, ranging high, running within himself, not over-reaching nor clambering, his nose up, and turned to the wind; endeavouring to catch the flying scent; making his casts, twists, and offers gallantly; not hanging on the haunt, nor puzzling for the ground scent. He must quarter his ground regularly, and independent of his partner; not missing the corners of the fields. He must neither skulk, skirt, break field, follow, watch, blink, hug, labour, nor point at sight, nor be hard-nosed, or near-scented; but wind his game

at long distances, keep his points fast, back the same without jealousy, crouch to dog, bird, and gun; to the signal of the hand, and the words "To-ho!" without being captious or capricious. The latter mean his standing, when you call, as if laughing, and will not come. If you see him chap in his point, it is an excellent symptom; if he mouth and hug his game, it discovers the real zest. If a dog has not been well trained, when he comes upon the haunt, you will see him flourish, twist, dash, jump, run at shot, &c. which are the effects of high courage, and are to be remedied by practice.

Spaniels should be flew-jawed, well hung, open muzzled, rather long in the neck, great liberty in the back; very short thick legs, a little

bandy, well feathered down land through the balls; thick coat and skin, good tempered, high courage, and good stickers; which you may know, by trying them in cold rainy weather, when, if they will rough well, not coming to heel, nor sitting on the roots of trees, licking and picking themselves, making beds, &c. you may depend upon their being right in the breed. Next observe if they quest and road their game steadily, knowing the toe from the heel, opening as the scent strengthens; not jumping, dashing, or flourishing over the road, by which means they lose their hit, beat counter, and hang babbling on the haunt; when, if another dog own at a distance, they are apt to stand at bay, instead of packing.

The principal thing to be observed in managing them, is to keep them from running outside, making them hunt at hand, and down to charge; prevent their following, by throwing them off right and left; babbling and standing at bay, by running up, and flogging or driving them off; chasing hares and rabbits, by the words "Ware! flix!" Never chastise a dog after he has committed a fault, but as nearly in the act as possible. When you punish, have him upon a training cord; do not loose him till he has become reconciled; if you do, he will very likely skulk; therefore coil the cord upon your hand, and keep him at heel some time, then give him liberty upon the cord by degrees. If you discover any symptom of skulking, stake the cord, and

leave him a field or two; then return, and if he seem cheerful, give him a reward. Let him off upon the cord, and when he beats freely, you may venture to take it off. If a dog is callous to the whip, with a slip-cord hold him up with your hand, till he is alarmed. You may use the whip at the same time.

Some dogs are so very tender in their tempers, that they will not bear any punishment from the hand: these you must let punish themselves, by check collars and cross puzzles. Not knowing from whence the punishment comes, they are not offended with you. These are for pointers and setters; for spaniels, loaded collars, collars to take a fore foot up in, &c.

For hare and rabbit shooting, use the short-legged wire-haired beagles:

they are flew-jawed, heavy hung, and deep mouthed: if well managed, they will never leave trail, till their game is either dead, or run to ground. When you want to call away, endeavour to cross the trail and take them up, as rating them will cause them to change, and leave trail when a hare breaks cover; which they should not do, but run the ring, and bring her back. Always take them to and from cover on couples, to prevent their breaking away.

A greyhound should be shirk-jawed, prick-eared, a long neck, thin withers, deep shoulders, broad hooped back, broad loins, flat sides well let down, deep gaskins, straight legs, short from the hock to the pastern joint, thin feet pointed, a very long fine stern, and large floating veins.

These should not be long confined, but have plenty of exercise, and fed with solid food; oatmeal and broth, very thick; flesh hung up, so as they may exert themselves to reach it; the pulling it gives liberty to the neck, jaws, &c. Within a few days of their coursing, give them each two or three ounces of beef steak, fried in brandy; and a little before starting give a piece of spongy bread, the size of an egg, with a tea spoonful of *assæ foetida* dropt into it: this will comfort the stomach and preserve the wind. Often brush them, using a little oil, particularly after every course.

The kennel for dogs should lie on a descent, so that it may dry quickly. Always, when you wash it, shut the dogs up in their lodging-house or

grass court, (which should be twitch grass,) till it is dry ; as nothing will sooner give them the red taint than padding upon the wet bricks. Instead of bricks large flags are preferable, as they will sooner dry. Let their beds (which should be clean wheat straw and deal shavings,) be always shaken morning and evening, to prevent stench ; and the kennel swept out. Burn tobacco and sulphur once a year ; shut it as close as possible, to keep the smoke in, then white-wash it : this operation will prevent disorders. In summer feed them with oatmeal boiled in water, until it become a thick jelly ; boil flesh, till it come off the bones : Mix the flesh and the broth together, when you want to feed. In winter you may use half barley-

meal with the oats. When you find a dog eat very greedily, take him from the mess when you see he is well filled; and nurse the puny ones, by feeding with your hand, and picking the best for them.

RULES FOR COURSING.

HAVE the dogs all in couples and in hand, except the matched dogs, which the fewterer, or letter loose, must have on slips, in the rear of the beaters. When a hare is found, three "So-ho's" should be given, to put the dogs on the alert; then start the hare, give her fair law, loose the dogs, and attend to the course. The dog that gives the first turn, and there afterwards be neither cote, slip, or

wrench, he is the winner. If one dog gives the first turn, and the other dog bears the hare, the latter wins. A go-by, or bearing the hare, is equivalent to two turns. If neither dog bears the hare, then he that leads last to covert wins. If one dog turns the hare, serves himself, and turns her again, it is equal to a cote, which is esteemed two turns. If all the course be equal, he that bears the hare wins; and if she be not borne, the course is equal. If a dog has a fall in a course, and yet performs his part, he may challenge a turn more than he gave. If a dog turns the hare, serves himself, and gives divers cotes, and yet in the end stands still in the field, the other dog, running home to the covert, shall win. If by misfortune a dog is rode

over in a course, it is void. If a dog gives the first and last turns, and there be no other advantage, he that gave the last turn wins. If there be no cotes given between a brace of dogs, but yet one serves the other at turning, then he that gives the hare the most turns wins; and if one gives as many turns as the other, then he that bears the hare wins. Messrs. Handicap and the umpires must decide all matters of dispute before they leave the field.

SHOOTING.

THE principal thing to be observed in shooting, flying, or running, is to let the object go a fair distance before you take the gun up; then throw it

upon the object at full sight, and pull instantly. The finger being a day's march behind, is the principal cause of missing, as that gives liberty or time for flinching. Never carry the gun with the object, nor shoot before it, as it cannot get out in the compass of a point-blank shot, and it may turn, in which case your shot will pass it. If you are fond of snap-shooting, which is requisite in cock and rabbit shooting, mind never to hold full upon the object at short distances. If a side shot, take its head; if going from you, take its wing; never shoot full at coveys; *i. e.* in amongst them, called flanking them, &c. When you miss, and seem confident that your sight was good, depend upon the fault being the finger not obeying the eye;

therefore be not intimidated, but endeavour to pull quick the instant you see the gun cover the object; you cannot be too sharp; stretch your eyes wide open, and look hard. If you feel to flinch, take a sandwich and a glass of brandy; after which, stand as still as possible at least five minutes, and then proceed. There are many directions in which your objects fly and run, but none can get out in the compass of a point-blank shot. Pheasants and woodcocks (being in cover) will obstruct your sight, by flying right before a tree, holding their heads back, to keep the direction; in which case, you must immediately step aside.

BEATING FOR GAME.

You will know if there is game in your beat by the use, which is, scratchings, buskings, racks, and paths in the fields and covers; creeps and muisers by the side of ditto, and the hedges, croteys, and droppings about them; chalkings and markings of woodcocks in the rides, round ponds, &c. in covers; muitings of snipes in marshes, meadows, fens, spring-heads, &c. Grouse are on the hang of the hills, by the bogs. When they discover you, the cock challenges, and they all run, or take wing, and will go a mile in a straight direction, and then drop. Pheasants are found in young rough covers, the first fortnight; after which, being disturbed, they go to the high slopes,

where, the leaf being on, they save themselves for a while, and beat you. Early in mornings, and late in afternoons, you will find them rodeing; when, if your spaniels are good, not hanging on the haunt, babbling, and plodding, but are quick in taking the road, and knowing the toe from the heel, you will be able to take shots at them, before they reach the high slope.

Birds you will find in turnips, stubbles, rough grounds, shady places, clovers, grass, and particularly in fresh broken up woodlands; there being plenty of ants eggs, these are famous breeding grounds. In the pairing season, which is called their wooing time, being the proper season for training young dogs, you will find them chiefly in fallows and tur-

nips that are left, until April, when it is time to leave off, they then being at nest, or nesting. In the season, when they become wild, use babbling spaniels round the fences by turnips, which will cause them to run and lose each other, when they will lie fast, and enable you to pick them up singly. Sometimes you may divide them, by shooting large shot at a long distance at them: this is a bad plan, as you may wound some that will go away and die. You will often see a whole covey take wing, and fly right a-head two or three fields. Many sportsmen will pursue and beat very close for them, which is generally in vain, as they often take a circuitous route, and return scudding under the hedges; therefore, if you are inclined to find them,

return and beat the grounds from whence you drove them first. Much fagging might be saved gentlemen, by the keeper's going forward and beating the bare grounds with a racing terrier, that has plenty of tongue. This mode will bring the birds into less compass.

Hares you will find in the standing corn, which they will follow, as long as there is any, from whence you should drive them with beagles, waiting for them at the gates, &c. After the corn is cut, they go to the turnips and stubbles, where you will generally find them about two throws in from the sides, some in the fences, &c. In wet weather they lie on the hills, and in dry weather in the vallies. In their breeding time they like damp grounds, as it cools their courage.

Quails you will find in the stubbles; rails in the standing barleys, clovers, &c.; and woodcocks by the sides of the rides, walls, rotten banks, and ponds, in cover: where, when you are beating for them, boys should be placed on trees, to mark; and if you wish not to disturb the game, have some to brush, or close-mouthed dogs, which the game do not much mind.

Woodcocks are taken by flight-nets, hoisted up in the rides, in large covers, by pullies fixed upon trees: this is done when they move for their food, at dusk of night. The nets must be attended to, to take them as they beat themselves down. You may take them with bridge springes where they feed; the nooses made with doubled horse-hair, the hoisters

of maple or yew. When you set for cocks, let it be where you see their chalkings and markings in the rides in cover, and where they feed; make draws with your foot, and plant them therein: for snipes, in long grass, rushes, sedges, &c. where you see their mummings, and find their creeps very thick, plant without bridges. Lay the nooses one side on the ground, and the other rising; fasten the ends to the grass or small prickles. Always tie a piece of waxed thread to the end of the hair, to fasten it by, as it will be apt to get loose.

Wheat-ears are taken under ground, as follows: Dig two spits of earth out, in the form of the letter V; put two single hair nooses into a stick, split in the centre, with the two

ends left whole. Lay it across the centre, with the bottom of the nooses within an inch of the bottom; then lay the earth over them, leaving the two ends open about six inches long, into which they will go freely; when they come to the centre, the light appearing from the other side induces them to proceed, when, in turning the corner, they are taken. Larks are taken by springes on long cords laid across each other, at any length you please. Stake them at the ends, open the nooses at least two inches in diameter, and place them equal on each side the twine; then sprinkle a little chaff in a ringe over them, quite thin. Place yourself in a ditch, ready to take them out; this near the middle of the field, where you see them feed, in

snow. Some drag for them with a silk net at night; by which means they may be taken when there is no snow. Quails are taken by a call, by which you will find where they are; then get up wind of them; lay your net on the stubble, which should be eight by eight yards in size, and two inches and a half meshes; silk is best. Lie behind the net, and mimic their note. If the cock answers, mimic the hen; and if she answers, mimic the cock, and they will come quite close. When under the net, crawl up to it, and tread the edges down, and take them out. In their wooing time, which is from March to July, as with partridges, they are easily taken; but it is better to wait for the bevy till the latter end of August. Feed for them

is chiltern-wheat, wheat-meal, and milk, made into a paste, with some whole wheat mixed with it. This is excellent fattening for all kinds of poultry. Give them plenty of sand and water. Wood-pigeons breed twice in a year, in April and August, and sit from fourteen to seventeen days. When they are near flying, and you wish to have them rather larger, pass a string through the bottom of the nest, and tie it to their legs, and the old ones will continue feeding them. House-pigeons are called by different names, viz.: capuchins, barbels, jacks, powters, croppers, wattle-duns, carriers, runts, which latter are famous breeders; horsemen, which are of the carrier kind; almond tumblers, and great rods, which are the largest of all.

These all breed nearly all the year round, if well fed. Plenty of vetches, with their other grain, should be given them in the winter season. Make them a salt cat, consisting of old rubbish of a pulled-down house, loam, and salt, equal quantities; set it upon a board, on a pole, near their house; set a large lump of rock salt in their house, and hang a bag filled with cummin-seed over it: these will greatly entice them. Clean the house once a year, when they are clearest from young; and do not let the cocks get a-head, but cock them when you see they are too numerous.

BREEDING TAME RABBITS.

HAVE your house well constructed, so as it may be conveniently cleaned, which should be done once a week; feed them once a day. Their food should be pea-meal and new grains, with a little clover, hay, and some cabbages, turnips, &c. In hot weather use pollard with the pea-meal instead of grains, as they must not be given when sour; young clover, tares, &c. When they get pot-bellied, give them young green broom, and some bread well toasted. One doe will produce eight litters in a year, average five at a litter, will be forty, which, at 1s. 6d. will amount to 3l. at which rate, forty does will bring 120l. a-year. The muck (which is very excellent) will pay half their food, and their

extra prices at which the breeding does and bucks are sold will cover losses. Your stock should be the largest hare-headed sort. Colours white, grey, black with silver hairs interspersed, &c.

HARE, FOX, AND STAG HUNTING.

IN hunting the hare, you will find her make use of many artifices, such as running to a head, heading back, thereby foiling the ground; then throwing two or three times, and making head again, which puts the dogs to a check, causing them to overshoot, and gives her an opportunity of throwing in again, and returning on the foil. In which case, make your casts counter till you

come to her home, where you will find her. Sometimes, when she is very hard run, she will take vault: sometimes, after several throws, she will lay down, take the water, &c. and let the hounds overshoot.

The fox will shew greater cunning. When unkennelled, and on the pad, he will hunt the hounds, as they do him, curveting, throwing, &c. whilst he is running counter. This brings the hounds to a check; to prevent which, quarter your hounds, to make him break cover, which he will do down or side wind, if possible. Sometimes, after a few miles run, he will take a new fence, let the hounds overshoot, and return upon the foil; in which case, you must draw counter, as before. Sometimes he will curvet up to a river, chink, or arch,

by which means he often saves himself.

The stag shews still greater cunning, by often leaving his harbour, stalking forth, thereby thinking to foil the ground, and destroy his view and fumet. When unharboured and emprimed, he will make head straight across the country; and when closely pursued, will return to the herd, put up another, and sink in his place, particularly when in the grease, by which means they save one another. To prevent the change, you should take the marks of your stag.

The buck will do the same, except leaving his lodge, and running so large a ring, the former being more venturous. They haunt in November in furze and thick shrubs; in

December, in high slopes ; January, in young wheats and rye ; February and March, in thick bushes ; April and May, in coppices and springs ; June and July, out-woods and pur-lieus, near young corn ; in the middle of September and October, after the first showers, they go to rut, when each buck chooses his herd ; number varying from four or five to fifteen or more. There is always a master buck in a park : if he, through any misfortune, lose a horn, being conscious of his inability, he immediately leaves the herd, and becomes quite a recluse.

They are in season for hunting a little after Midsummer-day to Holyrood, September 26th ; and for killing from the latter end of June to the middle of September. Does,

October, November, December, and January. Then follow the spaid does, which should be taken a month or six weeks previous, and their feet pared till made quite tender, which will keep them at lodge, where they will lie and grow fat, by feeding them. Heavers and mules come in in rutting season; fawns as they grow into size: cut them from four to seven days old. They are called the first year through, a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a sorrel; the fourth, a sore; the fifth, a bare-buck, or buck of the first head; the sixth, a buck. They are fit to kill in their seventh year, and never outlive their ninth year. Some are killed at five years old, but are not prime, the grease running all out. The does are called after the bucks, prefixing

the word sister, thus, sister-pricket, sister-sorrel, &c. Bucks cast their heads once a year, when they are said to mew. They feel a great alarm at the drop of a horn, as it unbalances the head. The parts of the horn are the beam, the brow antlers, the centre ditto, palm and croches. When a buck is seen rubbing his head against a tree, to get the pills of his new horns, he is said to fray. The stag is said to have no head the first year, and is called a calf-spitter, or brocket; the second, a pricket or gyrl; the third, a spaid; the fourth, a staggard, the fifth a stag or hart. The parts of the horns are, the burr, the pearls, the beam, the gutters in the beam, the brow angles, and the tines. Their ages are known by the size and number of them; bucks

much the same, excepting the palm and royals, or croches. The females are called, as with deer, sister spitter, sister spaide; the fourth year a hind or roe. To know a wet doe from a dry one, observe her coat: if she is dry, you will see little twists of hair sticking up, which are called quills; likewise she will set her head, and single up high, and look more round and straight. The wet doe looks heavy, stalks along slowly, hanging her head and single low. There are various sorts, but these are the principal ones. When cased and broke up, the parts are the head, the neck, the shoulders, the breast, the chine, and the haunches. The umbles, or fry, is composed of the doncets, the inchipin, the velvet or tenderlings, skirts, sweetbreads, liver, and kidneys.

In shooting them, there is great care to be taken to know their ages, and whether in high condition or not; likewise if does are wet or dry. Never shoot end-ways, or foul: shoot a buck through the head, and a doe through the shoulder, as a bloody shoulder is held in high estimation. Immediately after they are down, run up and cut the throat. Be as expeditious as possible in lacing, casing, and drawing the shoulders, paunching, &c. as the fat will peel off with the skin, and the buck, in hot weather, will turn green. Some break them up hot, others the next morning; the latter is best.

They are generally rode to the gun, though you may get into a tree near their walks, and wait for them. Or when you want to take them to

removes, or bucks to stall-feed, if the stall or lodge is not constructed properly for that purpose, build a pen where they are usually fed, near a tree, with hurdles, double height. Have a gate that will fall to and fasten quickly. Feed them till they come in freely; then plant yourself in the tree, with a cord tied to the gate, by which means you can take them. They are sometimes taken with a toil, or net, into which they are drove with a reel made with long feathers, and a long cord, an hundred yards long; and sometimes a dog is used to drive them in with. Where trees stand handy across their main walks, tie two lines, one above the other, the height they run; drive them in with a dog. When they are forced, their horns lie straight with

the neck, which will (when in) entangle them. If they are to be stalled, tie their legs, and saw their horns off just below the antlers; blind them with sacking, then take them to stall.

The best food for them is clover-hay, cut, and oil-cakes, ground and mixed. Common feed in the park is hay, beans, chesnuts, and drum-headed cabbages. When taken with the greens (which you may know by their leaving the herd, and lying in wet grounds, when their teeth are generally loose), give them dirty potatoes, grown in loamy clay, and clover hay. If they will not feed, cram them with barley-meal pellets, and they must be housed. There should be vaults made by the sides of hills, in parks, for deer to lodge in

when the weather is very wet, and feeding stalls in different parts. Vert, (which is all kinds of green wood in a forest), with the beech-mass, makes the venison much finer flavoured than park feed; though these may be much improved, by carrying them plenty of browse-wood. Stock per acre, if properly fed, may be three head.

When you are in search for outliers, either stag or buck, go up wind early in mornings, to find him at relief or feed, when you may watch him to cover. This done, go for a blood-hound; take him upon the lyam, or cord; try the ring walks, entries, goings out, &c.; and where you find fresh view, or slot, and fumishings in the rides and glades, make blemishes and plashes in the slope. These, in case your dog over-

shoot, will enable you to draw counter, and recover your beat. You will know when you are near him, by the dog's bearing hard upon the lyam, and beginning to lapise, or open, which you must prevent. When found, if he is for a hunt, have the hounds upon a side lay, near where you think he will pass. Rouse him up; when he is emprimed, loose your hound, and sound your horn for uncoupling the hounds. After a long run, he will get embossed or tired, which you will know by his coat looking black. He will tapish, *i. e.* lurk, skulk, and sink; which latter term means lying down, with his feet close under his belly, and putting his nose close to the ground, to prevent the scent flying; when great care should be taken to prevent the

bounds overshooting and losing him by default: if this should happen, you must draw counter, making your casts till he is recovered, and so on, till he is run down. The first that is in cuts his throat, and takes say, which is, opening his belly, to see how fat he is; the rest taking a chop at his throat as they come up; then sound a racheat, to call the lagging dogs in; reward them with the blood, which is called a quarry; keep them to the neck, that they may not get partial to the haunches; finish with another racheat, and a general hoo-up.

Coursing them in a Paddock.—It must be a mile long, widening gradually all the way. From the stall where he is to be turned out to the end, there must be a large sheet of

water to receive him, to prevent the dogs spoiling him. Stands are placed by the sides for the spectators, as on race-grounds.

HUNTING THE OTTER.

HE haunts by the sides of rivers, in which are his vents, or caves; in back ditches, under old trees, are his hords, or houghs. Look sharp for his suage and seal, trails in the grass, &c. His vents you will find from three to five or six yards from the side of the river or pond, which lead down to the bottom; his seal on the mud, suage in the grass, &c. perhaps the tail-end of a large fish. If you have the right breed of dogs, they will soon find him, by drawing regularly.

If you use a spear, when he unvents, strike before the prime. This distance you must judge by the depth of the water ; but as he affords much excellent sport, by taking the dogs down and holding them under water, it is a pity to use the spear. A net, seven inch mash, with a wall about three feet mash, made with strong cord, and heavy leaded, will take him under water, when he is beating the stream, and with it you may entangle him on land. When taken, pass a knife through the end of his pole, put a short piece of stick through it, and tie a cord to it about four yards long, with a cork bung at the end. This you may govern him by, and when hunting him, it will be a guide upon the water for you, and prevent his being lost. Keep him in a tub of

water, and give him fish for his diet. He being an amphibious animal, put the tub into a secure place, where he may pass in and out of it at leisure.

HUNTING THE BADGER.

HE lies in very strong earth, full of chambers, in zigzag directions, in the day-time. At night he goes out in pursuit of his prey; at which time go and bag all the holes at earth; place some men to watch them; then go and draw with some sticking dogs, of the bull-terrier kind. Perhaps he may be a mile from home; therefore you must make casts round, and if you know of pasture grounds, where cows feed, or have fed, most likely you will find him there, turning over the

dung, to get the grubs, or he may be after game. When you see cow-dung turned over, and moss collected into large heaps in cover, be assured it is a badger; his fiants will likewise lie about where he frequents. On being disturbed, he immediately runs home, where the bags will receive him; or if you wish to continue hunting him, make a fire upon his earths, which will keep him out. The male is called a boar, the female a sow, and the young ones pigs.

HUNTING THE SQUIRREL.

THEY are generally found in trees, where they have their dray or nest, which is fixed in a thick fork. In beating for them, plenty of noise is

made, and cudgelling, to make them skip from tree to tree. In these attempts they sometimes fall, which causes a great shout : and they are frequently forced to run a long way to a tree, when they are in danger of being taken. All the sport consists in hunting them from one tree to another.

HUNTING THE MARTEN CAT.

THE marten will run many miles, and afford most excellent sport, often treeing, at which time the dogs stand at bay whilst he gets wind : then cudgel him down again, and so on till he is run down. He seldom dies, without giving the dogs a good receipt upon their noses.

HUNTING THE WILD BOAR.

As he is very dangerous, great care should be taken to prevent his tusk-
ing the horses on which gentlemen
are mounted. The wound should
be given them with a spear, behind
the ear.

Shooting them is most commonly
practised; getting up in trees, and
letting the dogs bring them round.
Dogs are often spoiled by them.

TO TRAP A FOX IN COVER.

MAKE a shrape with some free
moulds where the hares' paths meet,
and lay some small pieces of sheep's
liver (broiled over wood embers)
about it; draw a sheep's paunch, or

oil of rhodium, and hare's urine, on rags, from it, in different directions. This should be done about six o'clock at night; or it may be done in the night. When you miss the baits, look for the prints; if the ball of a fox, plant two traps, heads outwards, about six inches apart; heal them very carefully. The bridge of a trap should bear a pound weight, *i. e.* a pound weight should just spring it before it is covered: this will allow a good depth of earth to cover it. Never touch the earth with your hands till you have rubbed them with the baits, which piece take away. Lay the baits as before, some in the centre, and two or three at the edge of the jaws of the trap: this will bring his pad on to the bridge. Never lay any baits on the

bridge, as his motion is too quick to be caught by the muzzle.

If on your shrape you should discover the prints of a house-cat, marten-cat, pole-cat, or stoat, place a jay in the centre, fasten it down, and lay your other baits as before; or part of a rabbit, cut open. Lighter traps will do for these, when there is no probability of a fox coming.—When you plant for the marten separately, pour a few drops of the tincture of valerian upon the moulds which lie on the trap, and let the bait be a jay or pigeon fastened behind it.

To trap a fox in field, plant three traps in a triangle, heads outwards, by the side of a field; two in the furrow where you have balled him: he is sure to return the third night,

if not sooner. Cut a hare or rabbit open, and stake it down in the centre, then begin to draw about two yards from it on one side. Take a large circle, and come the same distance on the other side ; there take your drag up. When he comes either way, this will cause him to check, and throw at the bait, when he will be taken. Your drag may be a sheep's paunch, or as before. A rat in a water furrow, the water standing two inches deep, fastened on a stake, with a trap at each end, will do.

To trap him at earth, level the moulds at the entries with a stick, any time in the day ; go the next morning, and you will see if he has been out or in. If he is in, pass your traps in as far as will admit their springing ; heal them properly,

then get some sticks, and arch the hole over; lay sods upon them, till the hole is quite darkened. As he approaches carelessly till the light appears, he will be in the trap before he is aware. The badger is taken in the same way. If you draw for him, the drag and baits must be pork.

TO TRAP THE POLE-CAT AND STOAT.

PLANT traps by the sides of warm sunny hedges, with a leveret or young rabbit hung over the bridge rather more than his length, so as to make him jump, when he will drop into the trap; or make little arches, a yard long, at the corners of the posts of gates or stiles, turn them as the fence goes, through which they will

be sure to turn, seeing the light appear from the other side. You must plant a trap in the centre.

TO TRAP SMALL HAWKS.

TIE a live mouse by its leg, above the hock, on the bridge of the trap, and plant it where you see him pass; or a pigeon's head, with the eye turned upwards; or a small bird tied to a stick by its neck, and hung over the bridge of the trap: this the stoats will jump at. You may tie the bird on the top of a short stake, as if sitting, and plant a trap under it. Where you see hawks of any kind beating young clovers for the birds, plant two or three traps in different parts of the field, with a jay, leveret,

or small bird, for baits, and you will be sure to take them.

For buzzards and kites in cover, a jay is best, fastened between two stubs, in a two year old slop, making a little wing on each side the trap. It being set in the entrance, when he strikes, not being able to release it, he sets the other foot down, and is taken. In very hot weather, when baits will be destroyed by maggots, &c. fasten a piece of scarlet plush down, which they will strike at very greedily.

Crows and ravens you may take best, by laying a joint of flesh in the centre of two furrows, drawn across each other, in the middle of a field. Plant the traps, one about four inches from the bait, another about a yard ; as they walk up the

furrows, they will be taken. Single wire springes laid in the furrows, with one side turned up a little, will take them by the legs. Eggs dropt singly about the land, with two or three clods set up to plant traps between ; or half an egg-shell stuck on the bridge of a trap, with moist clay, and put just under water, at the edges of ponds, or put one in a three-fang'd stick, and set it up in the water, with the trap before it, the water being a little too deep for him to go to it, he will set his foot upon the bridge to reach it.

In cover you may bring them to the gun, by tying a cat above the hock to a bender that will just keep her in motion ; this must be in an opening near which you can make a good hiding place. They will come

to her noise, when you ought to be well prepared; if two double guns, so much the better, as they will not stay long. To poison them, lay the ribs of a horse in the arm of a naked tree, about the middle of a cover; chop some flesh, entrails, &c. and mix plenty of nux vomica with it.

To poison the otter, slit the back of a large eel, part of the way from his vent to his head; put a little corrosive sublimate into it, and close it well, so as the water cannot get in; lay it in the shallow water, where you see him frequent. He never eats any fish below the vent.

To poison cubs, pass some arsenic, with plenty of beaten glass in it, into young rooks, young rabbits, rats, entrails cut into lengths, &c. and throw them into the covers near their earths.

To poison the old dog and vixen ; where you see their ball and billot in fields, lay some balls, made of broiled sheep's liver shred fine, and mixed with goose grease, honey, corrosive sublimate, and ground glass. This will disperse quickly in their stomachs, and prevent their throwing it up.

If you wish to take cubs alive, pitfall them at the mouths of the earths, or dig them. You will often find them in conies burrows, where they are easily dug out ; tie a piece of net on the end of a stick, to draw them with ; shove it against them, and they will snap at it, and entangle their teeth, when you must twist it round, and draw, having a sack ready to receive them.

Among the artifices of the fox are,

the vixen leaving her cubs when they can run, going a little way from the earth, and lying down, waiting to see if they will venture out to follow her; if they do, she returns, and most cruelly worries them, being aware of the danger to which they expose themselves. They rob badgers of their earths, by leaving their bil-lot and urine at their entrances. The latter, being more cleanly, leave them the filthy habitation. Rabbits they rob, by frightening them away.—

When they are after their prey, in cover, they lie down close in the runs where game come to their feed, and throw on to them. When at feed, they roll and creep about, till within throw, at which they are very dexterous. In dark nights, they look poultry down: their eyes being like

small balls of fire, make the fowls reach their heads down till they fall. You may make a fox shoot himself when he goes for fowls, by placing a dead one in his way, with a gun about ten yards from it, with a wire fixed to the trigger reversed: the fowl being before a crotch, over the wire, when he pulls, off goes the gun, and down drops poor Reynard.

To take a hawk without injury, set a bridge springe, with a small live bird or mouse fastened on the bridge of the springe: this may be done on a post where you see him pass, on the top of a stake, or on the ground.

In nesting time, you may take all kinds of birds with lime, as follows: Put a rush or two, well limed, round the inside of the nest; lime two or

three bits of spray, and stick into the edges; when they flutter, these will entangle them, so as you may easily take them.

To have a bit of fun with magpies, where you see them feed, make little twists of white paper, open at the top, wide enough to admit the head. Lime the inside edges, pass them into the ground with a dibble, then drop a small bit of flesh into each: when they pop their heads in, they will become hoodwinked, and fly up almost out of sight, then drop down, and so on. Pigeons may be taken in the same way, with brown paper, and two or three peas dropt into each. This is to be done where they feed.

To take herns (being great enemies in fisheries) take a small roach, or

very small eel, put it upon an eel-hook with a line; lay it in the water, where it is about six inches deep: fasten the line to the side. A few of these, laid where they frequent, will not fail of success.

Calls for vermin, quails, rails, &c. may be had of the bird-fanciers in London. Crying like a hare will bring ravens, crows, magpies, jays, hawks, &c. and crying like a rabbit will bring polecats, stoats, &c. from the rabbits' holds, which is easy to do with the mouth.

Rabbits are taken various ways. If in cover, they afford excellent sport with the gun. If the covers are large, quarter them with a reel made with long feathers on a cord; this, set about six inches high, will keep them up to the guns. If they lie in

hedge-rows, double them, and plant one or two guns at the end where the racks meet, and you will be sure of sport. If they are in the grounds, ferret them out, and take shots at them as they run. If you want to extirpate them, use nets and wires with the guns. In warrens, they trap them at the mouths of the eyes (here you will take stoats, &c.) and wire them in the chops. Pitfalls are made with double falls, meeting each other, covered over similar to the common hutch traps, but have no doors: the drop is in the centre: these should be winged. When you intend to wire, go in the morning dew in dry weather; put down tillers where you intend they should stand; lay a small piece of white paper against every one, to find them

by. In the evening go and plant your wires, which must have stumps to drive into the ground: this may be done easiest with a mallet. Set them, bottoms three inches from the ground, right over where they pitch, in the short cross-paths called chops, in the middle of fields. When you can get a few carrots, lay them along in the deep sides of furrows, about two yards distant; plant a trap betwixt them, as they will quickly run from one to another. In winter, when the snow lies on the ground, these, or parsley, are sure to draw them. Where furrows lead to cover or holds, plant in them and the main paths at evening; then go in the night and drive them in with dogs, or a flint and steel is a good substitute. The striking and walking at the same

time, will cause them to run towards home. You may smudge them out in the holds with powder of orpine and stone brimstone. When you wire in cover, find on which side of a ride the holds are ; and on the contrary side to that from whence they are coming to feed, about a yard in, plant your wires, as they come out very cautiously, and pass very quickly into the other side, where they are taken. This is performed in their main paths.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

NET your birds in pairing season, and cock them ; or shoot the cocks when they are fighting, when you see them too numerous. Sometimes

you will see two or three brace of cocks together; they have passed their wooing days, and are called bachelors, therefore they must be all killed, as they will not suffer any breeding near them; likewise the old hens, which are become hen-cocks, as they will fight the young birds from their nesting. You will find hen-cocks among pheasants, which will do the same. This is the cause of so many eggs being found singly about the fields and covers. Beat the clovers, to prevent the birds nesting there; draw them with a cord, an hundred yards long; carry some sticks, with a bit of white paper in the ends, to set up as a mark for the mowers, where you find a nest. Round partridges' and pheasants' nests in cover, lay some pieces of

old iron, to prevent the foxes taking them. Prevent plashing hedges, as they drive the birds from their nests; likewise self-hunting dogs and house-cats. Shoot ravens, crows, magpies, jays, &c. by laying in wait for them at nest; continue to destroy all kinds of vermin. When wheats are sown, they should be bushed, as the birds may be netted there: and barleys, as soon as they are rolled, with brambles, prickles downwards, and the ends stuck into the ground, which will grow and continue the colour of the corn; these will prevent the barleys being drawn whilst standing. (This is performed by two men, with a net 18 yards long, and six deep, drawn along the fields in dark windy nights. Bush turnips as soon as they are hoed, stubbles as soon as the corn is

cut, and fallows. Lay the bushes in the furrows, to prevent stalking or trammelling. (This is performed by moonlight, by setting a net up across a furrow, inclining forward, six yards wide, with a long cord, for the birds to pass into. They are driven from their jugging place, with a horse having a chain fixed to his foot, walking slowly : some have a stalking-horse.) Use as many burdocks as can be got, they being far better than bushes. There are other ways by which birds are taken, viz. by springes set on the tops of stetches that the snow has left bare ; also in furrows, where there is no snow ; and by spray daubed with lime in the furrows, and in their jugging and busking places. Pheasants are taken by wires in the creeps and rides in covers, and in wheats where

they are bred at harvest time, and near their perching trees in cover. Plant acorns or beans upon eel-hooks round about, which they will take freely. Wood-pigeons may be taken in the same manner. When at perch, in winter nights, a brimstone rag, upon a joint-pole, will smudge or suffocate them, till they fall. Some are shot in moonlight nights, with an air-gun, or a common one.

Hares are taken by wires in cover, and in creeps by the sides of fences and waterlets, and in fields in their main paths, particularly at harvest time, in the standing wheats. Gate-nets are likewise used next their feed, with a dog of the lurcher kind to fetch them in; to prevent which, have a dog, bred between a pointer and a terrier, to run in the covers,

&c. at the close of evening, to displace the wires, and to prevent gate-netting spline ; or bush the bottoms of the gates, to prevent the hares drawing under them. Put little benders over their main paths ; put out all their muisers through fences, &c. : by so doing they will top the hedges when forced by dogs. Where you find the bottoms of gates unbushed, drive two or three lath nails into their tops, also into the tops of stiles, and bar-ways, which will hang the nets, and let the hares out.

It is right to be upon the watch at all times, particularly late in evenings, when you will hear the hares cry, the pheasants flutter, &c. and if any person is in cover, you may know it, by the crows, wood-pigeons, &c. being on the wing. In the fields

you may hear the drag net brush over the stubbles, and the hares cry, when taken by gate-nets or wires. When you think a particular field (where one or two large coveys juggle) will be drawn, put three or four old sickle into long handles, and stick them upon the tops of the stetches, edges reversed; these, if they carry the tail of the net, will divide it: they must be very sharp. Unsuspected shrapes made in the rides and glades in covers, will catch the prints of the poacher's feet, by which you will be enabled often to make them out. Sometimes, when they look very fresh, you may, by walking counter, come upon them.

The best outside covering for a keeper to go out in at night, is an ass-skin dressed, with holes for the

arms, and loops in front. In this, with an invulnerable cap, covered with the same, he may lie down anywhere, without being suspected. The ass being a solitary animal, there perchance may be one within the skin of another.

To find wires in cover, observe upon which side their feed lies; on that side across they are planted, therefore you must get in about five or six rods, and about the same distance into young slop from the wall, where, when you have found one by the break or moss, you may perhaps follow them. If there should be no break, yet two wires in a line, take an object on the other side of the cover, to which walk, looking sharp right and left, and you will be sure to find them, particularly if

there is hares in in them, they being so much easier seen. You may lash a pistol to a stem, and place the wire on that part of the ~~hare~~ you think the poacher most likely to take hold on first. The contents he will receive in his hand, which will make him a very slow planter of wires for the future. The wires of spring-guns must be led across where poachers are obliged to plant for hares. These and man-traps are the best game-keepers, with a little poison laid for dogs, and a few dog spiles. These will injure men.

Deer are taken by putting a whisp of hay, at the root of a tree, between two stubs ; then fix a hoisting halter before it. When he pulls the hay, it will take him. Or hang two apples upon the body of a tree,

high enough to make him reach up; a sharp hook being driven in just under them, will catch him under the jaws, on his slipping down. The poacher must be in ambush, from whence he must run and cut his throat. They take fawns, by paring their feet when first dropt; this will keep them at lodge, where they will grow fat, and be easily taken by two people surrounding them with a net, or with a dog, with which many are coursed and taken in moonlight nights.

Fish are taken various ways, by a drag and flews in the night. Instead of plunging, they lash bricks to a cord, and draw it to and from each other across the river or pond; to prevent which put some old sickles, scythes, or swords, into some large

lumps of wood, and drop them in zigzag directions along the river or pond; likewise stumps, with nails driven down into the bottom. To find luggers, trimmers, sunk baits, eel-pots, eel-lines, starkers, &c. walk on the sides of the waters, with a pole and strong cord, with a drag or creeper on it: this, properly used, will take them: it must be thrown in different directions, and late at evenings. Carp are driven into their hordes, under the sides, where, with a semicircular net, they are taken, by puddling them till they fly into it. Some have been taken, after first being collected into one place, by feeding with new grains and blood; by intoxication, with crummy bread squeezed on a stone, impregnated with *coccus indicus*, and oil of asp.

They will come up, and you may take them with a landing net ; a casting net is much better. In June, carp and tench are very busy roding, when you may feed them into the shallow waters, and take them with a casting net, and stock your stews for the year. Always let the net lie till the fish rise, as carp strike the mud, if there is any, but cannot remain there long, as it makes them sick. When you drag a pond, have two drags, one about three yards behind the other, as the fish will strike the mud, and let the lead-line slip over them ; when, thinking they are safe, they precipitate themselves into the other. For tench, you may let flews stand with a brass candlestick on each side, a yard distant, on a float: they will fly from one to another.

To keep trout alive, whilst carrying them a long distance, mix one ounce of white sugar-candy, a piece of saltpetre the size of a walnut, and a table spoonful of flour together; this is sufficient for a pailful of water, which must be hard spring water: this proportion, often repeated, will keep them alive. Carp and tench will travel in clean whole wheat straw many miles, if laid in layers, as the straw retains the air for them to suck.

Ponds should be kept clean, as fish will not thrive in the dark, and among filth. The process is as follows:—To take the mantle off the water, lash bits of scorels, about four feet long, to each other, with spunyarn, length agreeable to the sheet of water; choose convenient

places to take it out; lash one end to a stake, and the other to the stern of a boat, then shove the boat round as much as you can of the mantle, and have a man with a three-pronged fork to throw it out, as it is driven on shore. To cut weeds from the bottom, collect a number of old scythes, cut the cranks off, and a piece of the points; have them rivetted end to end, so as they have liberty to move; fasten a line to each end. By drawing these to and fro, you may clear the bottom.

In stocking them, put from three to five spawners to one milter; 60 brace of carp, and 40 brace of tench per acre, if a quick stream. Bushy wood should be put into the breeding ponds, for the spawn to hang upon. When store ponds are drawn off,

make creeps with sods of flot-grass set up leaning to each other, and sow oats in them. If there is another pond to preserve the fish in, let the oats be ripe before you let the water in, then remove the fish back. Select the largest, and put into your stews. If two, you can have different sizes, each by themselves; if thought proper, the spawners and milters may be kept separate. It is proper to feed them in the stews with corn, wash from a scullery, and new grains mixed with blood, &c. Your stews should be down a reach, or stream, and good pend-stocks, so that the water can be quickly drawn off, when, with a landing-net, you can take fish out at a short notice. To take eels, there should be traps or brays at the heads

of the ponds, to receive them when they run in heavy showers, or pots filled with sheep's entrails, and sunk. In marsh ditches, use a net about twelve feet long in the cod, and nine feet wide; put three hoops of different sizes into the cod, to keep it open; corks and heavy leads in front, with a cord at each end to draw it up by. Take distances about twenty yards at a time; remove the net every time, first taking the eels out. When you find they strike the mud, use spears. Bobbing in a creek, where the salt water comes in, is good sport. Anchor your boat across, into which you must throw them as quick as possible when you feel the check. The bob is made with coarse worsted passed through lob-worms, and coiled into a large bunch; this

is to be put on a strong cord, on a pole a convenient length, with lead over the worms, about a pound weight. To make a reserve of them, when taken, have a bricked cistern, three feet deep, that is fed by a running stream; put them into it. Make a faggot with small round wood, and tie both ends with small chains; have another fastened to each of them, giving it length enough for the middle to reach near the curb of the cistern, where have a hook fixed to hang it upon. The eels will draw into the faggot, and, by pulling it out quickly, you may suit yourself with a dish at pleasure. It is right they should be fed with good wash, mixed with blood.

PRESERVATION OF QUICK BAITS FOR ANGLING.

KEEP every kind severally by themselves. Put red or bramble worms into a red cloth, with a handful of fennel, and some black rich mould, taken from the bottoms of elm-trees. Renew it every night, and every other day put a little fresh cow-dung to it. Large gentels, or maggots, put into sheep suet or bullock's liver, cut small. Scour them in sand, in a flannel bag: hang them near the fire an hour or two, when in the suet or liver. Frogs and grasshoppers keep in moss and grass; wet it every night. When you use frogs cut their legs off at the elbows and hocks, to prevent their striking; likewise the hopper's wings near their bodies;

hock them under the arm. Young wasps, hornets, and bees, dry slowly by the fire, then dip their heads in blood and honey mixed, and dry them again: these are for carp and tench. Worms or gudgeons for perch and eels. Paste for roach, dace, &c. make as follows: Take bean-meal, rabbits' flix, bees-wax, and sheep's suet; beat them well in a mortar, with a little clarified honey; temper it before a fire, and stain it with vermilion, or cherry-juice in their season. When you are angling, (the tackle for which is well known) use ground baits made with stale bread crummed, or bran squeezed round a stone, and thrown in; these should be put into the eddies where you intend to fish, a short time previous. Strike the water with your

pole a few times, and it will bring them. Trout are generally taken with a fly thrown and drawn on the surface of the water, catching with your hand, as if it were skipping along. The flies should be made like those you find in the different months, using a dark one in a very bright day, and a light one in gloomy weather. The best time is when there is a little breeze, to make a small curl upon the water. They will take a frog in rainy weather. The poaching way is getting into the water with a phial filled with quicksilver hung between your legs, which will draw them; when, by tickling their bellies, you may get hold, and throw them out. Pike will take a frog, but there is no better bait than a roach; they are taken by trawling,

luggars, trimmers, sunk baits, &c. As they do not gorge the bait when taken, till they get to their horde, it is necessary to let them have plenty of line in large waters. They take the bait crosswise; therefore, if your hooks come through the centre, they will be hooked immediately, which will require less length of line: four or five yards will do for luggars, and trimmers. You may cut the skin across near the head of your bait, and close to the fin pass the wire under it, and lay the hooks close down by its sides. This bait will keep alive. When you take jacks with flews, or by drawing water off, so as they are unhurt, put those that are killable into shallow water, where you can take them with a sniggie; pass it very slowly down the water

before the fish, draw it over his gills, then, with a sudden jerk, you may throw him out. If there should happen to be a curl upon the water when you want a fish, pass a few drops of oil of amber down stream or wind, where you want to take him, and it will (by causing a calm) enable you to see him. In this fleet they should be fed with roach and eels. The latter are very fattening.

For eels and wild ducks, put hooks upon a warp or line, about a foot apart, and the same length to each hook; put a gudgeon on one hook, and a piece of lights on the other, all the way: lay it across the shallow waters. The lights will swim, which the ducks will take, and the eels will take the gudgeons; so when you draw the line out, you

will have a duck on one hook, and an eel on the other, all the way. This you will find to be excellent sport.

To draw fish, take sal ammoniac, young chives, omentum, or calves-caul, of each a quarter of a pound; beat them in a mortar to a consistence to make pellets thereof, and cast them into the corners of ponds; this will draw carp, chevin, or barbel. For roach and dace, wine lees mixed with oil, and hung up in a chimney-corner till it looks black. Or take two lbs. of bran, one lb. white pea-meal, and a sufficient quantity of brine to bring it to a consistence, by beating it in a mortar. For perch and pike, bullock's liver, black snails, blood, and opoponax, beaten well.

To dip your baits in when angling, take oil of asp, coculus indian berry,

and assa foetida, equal quantities beat the berries well, and add as much honey as will bring it to a proper consistence. Keep it in a small jar, well corked. This will impregnate the water, and draw them.

Oil of asp, put into pea-meal, and laid by the sides of covers, will intoxicate hares and rabbits.

BREEDING PHEASANTS.

LET your pheasantry be well constructed with perches, hiding places made with reeds tied round stakes put up along the centre, and boxes round the sides. Your stock may be five or six hens to one cock ; they will drop their eggs promiscuously, which must be gathered every day,

and put into wheat, small ends downwards, till you have got a sufficient quantity for a clutch or sitting, number from seventeen to nineteen. If you want to send them any distance, they must be packed in wool. The silk hens are the best for the act of incubation, the heat of the common hens being apt to shellbake the birds in the eggs. When it so happens, put them into water rather more than lukewarm, which will relieve them; you will know when it takes place, by the eggs moving. When hatched, their first feed should be the eggs of ants, fresh curd and bread, with a small portion of chickweed, groundsel, or lettuce, cut fine: all these mixed nicely. It will be some days before they will eat grain; till then give them but very little water.

Be sure to cover the train of your frame before the dew falls, and not to uncover it till it is quite off in the morning; that kind of humidity being very hurtful. Remove your frame every other morning, first sweeping the dew off the grass where you intend to set it: here should be plenty of Dutch clover. Feed often, always beginning at day-break. When they will eat grain freely, the other food may be gradually left off. After a month, you may let them have constant water, and plenty of cabbages. If the weather proves cold, give them white pease, or small tick beans. Let them always have plenty of sand laid in small heaps; this will rid them of lice. Keep them very clean. They will have the pip, which is a scale on the end of the tongue;

which being removed, apply garlic and tar mixed. Next follow the snickups, which is a sore upon the rump; break it, and nip the virus out, and apply fresh butter. They must now be separated, each put into a box by itself; for, if they are left together, they will pick the sores, and draw each other's entrails out. There must be something soft over their heads in the boxes, or, by jumping they will hurt themselves: coarse sacking is proper. After they are well, it is better to turn them into the cover you intend them for, where should be hiding-places made for them, with stakes driven down, lined with reeds or straw. Wheat-sheaves are best, tied at the top, and the tails spread open; on to which they will hop, and pick the wheat

out. These should be near their lodges, which should be well stored with different kinds of grain, plenty of buck-wheat, white peas, and tick-beans. Let plenty of white clover be sown in the pasture grounds which they frequent. When you go to feed them, always use a whistle, which they will come to freely. The same process will do for partridges, only you should have the Bantam or Spanish hens for sitting.

A LIST OF DOGS NAMES.



OF THE POINTER AND SETTER KIND.

- Blucher and Platoff. Dogs.
 Romeo and Juliet. Dog and Bitch.
 Costley, Inver, and Buley. . Dogs.
 Sultan and Mungo. Ditto.
 Barb and Rake. Ditto.
 Grouse and Hector. Ditto.
 Sappho and Juliet. Dog and Bitch.
 Siro and Dargo. Dogs.
 Bravo and Rachel. Dog and Bitch.
 Romp and Sophia. Bitches.

SPANIELS.

- Ruben, Jetty, and Blossom. . Bitches.
 Venture and Careless. Dog and Bitch.
 Romp and Flash. Bitches.
 Dash and Flirt. Dog and Bitch.
 Jumper and Frisky. Ditto.

RABBIT BEAGLES.

- Ringwood and Roller.
 Ranter and Towler.

Colours and Marks.—A frieze down the face; a white square on any part of the body, is called a ticket; white round the neck, is called a garter; single spots are called ticks; small ones, confused, are called mottle; single ones patches; a liver patched white, ditto mottle, ditto tick, black patch white, ditto yellow, pale ditto, a black tan, beagle-eyed. Whole colours are, black, white, lemon, yellow, whey-coloured, dark brindle, brown, &c.

As there are many dogs bred of unfavourable colours, to be seen in brown stubbles, fern, heath, &c. particularly in the moors in Scotland, a white ribbon, tied with a bow on the dog's neck, and a musket ball tied in the centre, to keep the bow upwards, will be found a good substitute.

Hounds are grizzled, brindled, badger-pied, &c. which colours are indicative of strength. The hair on their backs, which rises, is called the hackle; the tail the stern. In breeding this kind of dogs, their tongues should be studied, as well as good make and shape. By the depth the flew of the jaw hangs, you may in a great measure judge of the depth of their tongues. For sweetness of cry, your kennel should be composed of different kinds, as follows: Large dogs, that have deep and solemn mouths, swift in spending, to bear the bass in concert; then a double number of roaring and loud ringing mouths, these bear the counter-tenor; then some hollow plain-sweet mouths, to bear the middle part: these, with a couple or two of small singing

beagles, to bear the treble warble, will make the cry complete. They will not hang off, but pack well, each being enchanted by the melody.

TECHNICAL TERMS.

Of pointers, setters, spaniels, greyhounds, and terriers, two are called a brace, and three a leash; of hounds, beagles, &c. two are called a couple, three a harle, or couple and half; of spaniels and terriers, more than two brace of different kinds are called a tue, or rough muster.

Bloodhounds and greyhounds, when tired, are said to be overhated. Pointers, setters, spaniels, terriers, &c. floored or jaded. Spaniels quest,

tongue, and babble on the haunt. When setters and pointers open, they are said to vick, or lapise. The fox-hounds challenge on drag or kennel, and hit him off. The harrier calls on trail or form, and makes her way. When they overshoot, and are at fault, they are said, when trying back, to traverse. When the fox or hare is dying, they run mute, and set their sterns and hackle up. This is the time that the horsemen are flung out, not having the cry to lead them to the death.

When quadruped animals of the venery or hunting kind are at rest, the stag is said to be harboured, the buck lodged, the fox kennelled, the badger earthed, the otter vented or watched, the wild boar coached, the squirrel is at dray, the hare formed,

the rabbit set, the marten-cat treed. When you find them, rouse up the stag and buck, when they are said to be emprimed; unkennel the fox, and he is on the pad; dig the badger, unvent the otter, uncouch the wild boar, untree the squirrel and marten-cat, start the hare, bolt the rabbit. To vestigate or follow by the prints of the feet is a great qualification in a sportsman. They are called the slot or view of deer of all kinds: you may know when they have been coursed, by the cleft widening, and the dew-claws printing the ground: if an old one by his gait, *i. e.* manner of walking or straining, which latter is at full speed: he does not over-reach, as young ones do. The seal of an otter, the ball of a fox, the pricks of a hare, the prints of a badger, &c.

scratchings of rabbits. Of the pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, and rails, the rode: these are of the shooting kind. Of woodcocks and snipes the creeps: the traces of all in the snow. The excrement or ordure is called the suage of an otter, the fumet or fumishings of deer, the billet of a fox, the fiants of a badger, the lesses of a wild boar, the buttons or croteys of the hare and rabbit, the spraints of the marten-cat, &c.; the droppings of pheasants, partridges, &c. chalkings and markings of woodcocks, and mutings of snipes. The tail is called the pole, potter, or eel of an otter; the single of deer; the brush of a fox; the white tip, the chape, the stump of a badger; the wreath of wild swine; the brush of the squirrel and marten-cat; the

scut of the hare and rabbit; the drag of polecats, stoats, &c; the train or pole of the pheasant.

When the valuable part of the feathered tribe are at rest, the grouse are said to be challenged; pheasants chucked or perched; the partridges jugged; the quails piped; the rails craked; the woodcocks fallen; the snipes at walk. When in search, spring the grouse, pheasants, and rails; flush the birds, woodcocks, snipes, and quails, when they are said to be on the wing. In your beat, in the early part of the season, you find a pack of grouse, a nide of pheasants, a covey of birds, a bevy of quails, a fall of woodcocks, a walk of snipes; rails, hares, &c. singly. Often you find from ten to fourteen brace of birds in one covey; the

cause is the birds nesting near each other, when the young ones get together, and one bird takes more than belongs to her, which is called robbing.

When animals of the quadruped kind are inclined to copulate,

FEMALES.

The Roe or Hind—go to toun.

Doe—to rut, or is rutting.

Wolf—to match or make, or is making.

Otter—to her kind.

Vixen—to clicket, or is clicketing.

Wild Sow—to brim, or is brimming.

Goat—to rut, or is rutting.

Hare—to clicket, or is clicketing.

Rabbit—to buck, or is bucking.

Badger—to brim, or is brimming.

Bitch—is in heat, or getting fond.

Polecat, Stoat, Ferret, &c.—are bucking.

MALES.

The Stag or Hart—bellow.

Buck—groan or troat.

Wolf—howl.

Otter—whine.

Fox—bark.

Boar—fream.

Goat—rattle.

Hare—beat or tap.

Rabbit—ditto.

Badger—yell.

Dog—bark.

Polecat, Stoat, Ferret, &c.—chatter.

WHEN a keeper is going a shooting with gentlemen, let him give the dogs a run, to empty themselves, previous to their starting; as nothing is more disagreeable than seeing the dogs continually stopping in their

beat to evacuate. You may know if it is a good scenting day, by the smoke and strong scent of their scummerings. The guns being perfectly clean and new flinted, the flasks filled with powder properly dried, the steel chargers with shot, and a sufficient quantity of wadding, wrapped up in clean paper, for each gentleman, shut in between the hammer and pan; take a very large belt, and flask filled to replenish with, a joint cleaning-rod, tow, oil, lock-brush, which may have a little stone-brimstone dropped into the end, to rub the faces of the hammers with; flints, screw-driver, and aqua laudanum, to apply if a bite should take place. Put two small gins into the shooting canteens, to set where you find a head of game knocked down

by vermin. Do not forget the sandwich-case, and flask of brandy, to hand to the gentlemen, when their nerves get a little affected. Assist them in reloading, during which time let them stand as still as possible, till they get quite cool and collected. The trembling being quite off, proceed very deliberately. On entering every field, have the dogs at heel; always use them to wait for the words "hey-off," which will bring them to a pointing attitude, with one foot up, and their eyes turned upon you. This is a pleasing sight, and it will give them courage to run off more gallantly. Some gentlemen do not like to hear a keeper hallooing to the dogs; in which case you must break them to the whistle, and the more to the signal of your hand.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To destroy Rats.

One pound flour of malt, three drops oil of rhodium, two ounces loaf sugar, eight cloves, and a table spoonful of caraway seeds, all beat fine in a mortar. Lay it in small parcels where they frequent, three or four nights, till they eat it freely; then add prepared arsenic; set water in different places, with some infused into it. To prepare the arsenic, pour spirit of salt on it till it dissolves. When it is thus managed, it will not make them sneeze, which is the cause of their refusing to eat it. You will often find their runs in banks very thick; cut little benders, dip them

in treacle and meal mixed with the poison; pass them into the holes, leaving the bottoms clear; this will stick on their backs, and they will lick it off. When you trap them, use only the feed, plant the traps amongst it, and drop two or three drops of musk on the bridge of each trap. This will cause them to be taken by the head, which will prevent their crying to alarm the others.

To make Bird-lime.

Take the bark of holly-trees, boil it in water enough to cover it well, eight or ten hours; add water as required, till the outside skin begins to rise, then rub it, and lay the bark in a damp place, covered with weeds or grass. Keep it wet, and let it lie till it is mouldy and rotten, which

will be in ten or twelve days; then beat it well with a large stone, till it becomes a paste; take it to a running stream, and pull and twist it about under water till all the filth is out, when it is fit for use. Keep it in an earthen pot, covered with water, and a covering over the pot. When you use it in frosty weather, put a little fowls fat to it, to prevent its freezing.

For Trapping Woodlarks and Nightingales.

Your baits must be meal-worms, which may be found under mangers in stables where the mulch has not been disturbed for some years. You may breed them in meal, in which they must be kept. These birds are taken with a spring trap, which covers them with a net.

Feed for them.—For the nightingale, fresh lean meat cut small, and ants' eggs, mixed. For woodlarks, paste, made with white pease-meal, eggs, fresh butter, and honey, slowly fried in an iron pan, till it becomes crisp; put the butter in first, then the eggs and stir them, then the meal and honey; keep them stirring all the time. For canaries, when moulting, foreign poppy-seed, boiled eggs, and crummed bread, mixed.

To make a Dog inclinable to copulate.

Give him, in warm sugared milk, seven drops of cantharides; a bitch the same.

If a Dog is seized with a Hovering in his Lights.

Give him a pipe of shot, in lard or butter, well mixed.

To cure the Red Taint, or Mange.

Anoint with black sulphur, train-oil, and a little tar; give him internally half an ounce of sulphur, and a quarter of an ounce of liver of antimony, in lard or honey. The latter is best.

To kill a Dog.

Give him half a dram of corrosive sublimate in boiled liver, shredded fine, with a little rough beaten glass.

To destroy Worms.

One dram mercurius dulcis, in a paste ball, made with butter and flour; next morning two drams socotorine aloes, in butter.

Another.—Give the yolk of an egg, with two scruples of saffron in it. Let the dog fast till next morning.

When a Swelling arises after Bleeding.

Apply soap and brandy, rubbed well together.

To cure a Dog of Sheep-biting.

Mix fish oil with bitter apple, dip wool with it, and twist it round an iron bit, which put into his mouth, with a head-piece to it; tie his fore-feet together, to prevent his getting it out.

To cure the Distemper.

Give from four to seven grains turbith mineral, in boiled liver, shredded fine, and beat: this to be repeated. Put a seton behind each ear, to prevent its seizing the cap of the brain; give him plenty of warm broth, and keep him in the dry. If the inside of the tuel should make

an external appearance, which often happens at two or three months old, boil one ounce of logwood cut small, in a quart of milk, till it is reduced one fourth; strain it off, and give a tea-cupful every morning, till it disappears. Or two ounces of dragon's blood pulverised, and a piece of alum the size of a walnut, boiled in three pints of skimmed milk, till reduced to a quart. A tea-cupful of this to be given every day.

To procure Abortion in a Bitch.

Give one grain of corrosive sublimate in butter: this is to be given when the whelps are quickened, which is at five weeks end. To know if she is in whelp, watch her lying down after having a good meal. If in whelp, she will turn upon her

belly, and put one leg out straight, perhaps both.

For a Green Wound.

Hogs' lard, turpentine, and beeswax, equal quantities, and a quarter so much verdigris: these all simmered over a slow fire till it come to a salve.

Purges.

Rue, beat fine, and put into lard or buttermilk, is a good purge.

From five to seven grains of calomel is a good purge and purifier.

Half an ounce of sulphur, and a quarter of an ounce of liver of antimony, is a good purge and purifier.

A table-spoonful of tar, mixed with flour, made into a ball, will make a dog fine in his skin.

To kill Worms.

Give as much ground glass as will lie on a shilling, in lard or butter. This must be repeated, and the glass should be very fine.

To cure the external Canker in the Ear.

Pulverise a piece of alum, the size of a large walnut; boil it in half a pint of water; clean the scabs of the ear, and apply it with a large piece of sponge, as hot as possible; hold the sponge on till cool. Repeat it two or three times each day, till it is cured. Butter of antimony, diluted in milk, till it is the thickness of cream, will cure it.

To cure the internal Canker in the Ear.

Put a seton in the neck, just under the ear; put a piece of sponge on

the end of a piece of pliable stick, and clean the ear out, using a little soft soap. When it is quite clean, dip the sponge into copperas water, and pass it in, turning it gently round. To make the copperas water, beat a piece the size of a large nut, and put it into an ounce phial, filled with spring water: shake it well when you are going to use it. Make the seton with horse-hair and tow, cased with hogs' lard; pass it through with a red-hot iron; tie a piece of silk to each end, to move it by.

For the Canker in the Teeth.

If thought worth doing, rub a moist tooth-brush upon a piece of blue stone vitriol, and rub them well. This, repeated, will eat it off.

For Films over the Eyes, Clouds, &c.

Pulverise a piece of blue stone vitriol, the size of a pea; put it into an ounce phial filled with spring water; wash the eyes with it, letting a little pass in. This, repeated, will soon effect a cure.

When a Dog strips in his Feet.

Wash and soak them well in bran and warm water, with a little vinegar; then apply tincture of myrrh; and in the morning, previous to his going out, anoint them with a little fresh butter. Do the same under his arms, flanks, &c. where he strips.

When the Distemper hangs in a Dog's Kidneys.

Give him a wine glassful of antimonial wine, with a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine in it. This, repeated, will strengthen him.

For a Strain.

One ounce spirit of turpentine, half a pint of old beer, and half a pint of brine. Bathe the part affected, and repeat it, if required.

When a Dog looks heavy and sleepy in cold Weather.

Give him old beer sugared, and crummed with toasted bread, quite warm.

When a Dog is poisoned.

Give him a tea-cupful of castor oil. After he has vomited well, continue pouring olive oil down his throat, and rubbing his belly.

For an Old Wound or Sore.

Hogs' lard and honey, of each half a pound, turpentine a quarter of a pound, pulverized verdigris two ounces; simmer these over a slow

fire; and apply the ointment hot.
This, repeated, will effect a cure.

For a Bruise in the Joint.

Oil of turpentine rubbed in.

For the Hydrophobia, or Canine Madness.

Take a handful of rue, four ounces of garlic, two ounces of mithridate, a quart of strong beer, and a table spoonful of scraped pewter; beat these all together, and boil them till reduced one fourth. Give a table-spoonful nine mornings following.

Or immediately as the bite is given, apply salt, squeeze the incision, and bind as much as you can on it, stopping the circulation above it.

To prevent the Distemper.

Inoculate puppies, when they are

a fortnight old, with the cow-pox.
Make the incision inside the arm.

To cure a Dog of the Mange, without Scent.

Dissolve one ounce of quicksilver with spirit of turpentine; boil it in a quart of water, and wash the parts affected. Muzzle the dog. This, repeated, will effect a cure.

When a Dog staggers, and falls down in a Fit.

This happens generally in hot weather. If there is water at hand, throw him into it; or let him blood in the mouth, by passing a knife or phleme across two or three bars next the teeth. This will not happen if their blood is kept in a proper state.

To rid Dogs of Fleas.

Pour plenty of sweet or trotter oil upon their bellies, and it will stop

the respirative organs, and the fleas will die. Let it remain a week, then wash it off with plenty of soft soap and warm water. An ounce of pepper, boiled in a quart of water, is a good wash to rid them of both fleas and lice.

To destroy Bugs, called London Bugs.

Take of spirit of wine and spirit of turpentine, each half a pint, and half an ounce of camphor; shake them well, and apply the mixture with a brush. Pass it into the joints of bedsteads, &c. Put a piece of rag on the end of a small thin piece of wood, to apply where the crevices will not admit the brush. This effectually destroys both them and their eggs.

*To cure the Skins of Dogs, Foxes, Fawns,
&c. Cats, &c.*

In casing these animals, begin

at the muzzle, and from the pelt downwards, when they are to be stuffed.

Alum beat fine, and put into boiling water, or boiled in the water with a little salt, in the proportion of one pound to two gallons. Put the skins into a tub, and cover them with the water when it is lukewarm. Let them stand four days; then take them out and rub them well the same way the hair lies, with lukewarm water and bran, (the bran had better be strained off,) then take them out, and extend them upon boards with nails, and set them out to dry.

To bring the Grain up in Gun-stocks, &c.

Hold it over a lighted paper, then with a fine file rub it off, repeating it till it comes to your mind. If any

sap arise, apply aqua-fortis and rose-pink mixed; burn it in slowly, then file it again, and rub it well with pulverised pumice-stone in a rag, till it have a good face. The following mixture may be constantly used: spirit of turpentine, bees-wax, and alkanet root, simmered over the fire till it has the consistence of soft salve. This, applied with a piece of woollen, will give a beautiful gloss to gun-stocks, furniture, &c.

To colour Gun-barrels.

One ounce blue stone vitriol, dissolved in a tea-cupful of warm water, six ounces sweet spirit of nitre, one ounce tincture of steel, that which causes rust; put these into nearly half a pint of spring water; shake it

well, and it is fit for use. Let the barrel be properly cleaned, with a buff strap, or fine emery paper. A little unslaked lime will take the oil or grease off; then take of spirit of salt, aqua-fortis, and water, equal quantities; shake it well, and rub the barrel with it; let it stand till next day: this is called pickling. Then apply the mixture with a piece of soft rag; let it stand one day, and rub it with a superfine steel scratch-brush, repeating it till it comes to your mind. The last time pour boiling hot water on it, then a little sweet oil with alkanet in it.

ON THE CURING OF IRON

To colour Steel Furniture.

Clean them well with fine emery-paper, hold them over embers till they turn blue; have a piece of

To case-harden Locks.

sponge dipped in olive-oil ready to pass over them the instant they are out of the fire. Repeat it till it is of a good blue colour.

Take the plate, hammer, cock, and screw, put them into a hardening-pan, with burnt soals of shoes; set them into a coal fire, blow it up, and continue laying small pieces of deal round and on it for about an hour. Cease to blow the fire after the pan is hot. Have a dish of water to receive them when taken out of the fire, which must be instantaneous, pan and all, as the air getting to them will prevent the marl colour.

To clean Mouldings of Carriages.

Take one table-spoonful of rotten stone, finely levigated, two ounces

and a half of spirit of vitriol, diluted in warm water, two ounces and a half spirit of wine, and one pint of water, wine measure; put the spirit of wine in last, and a few small pebbles to help in shaking. Apply it with a piece of thick flannel, then rub it off with a piece of moist leather, afterwards with a dry flannel. If the mixture is of a proper strength, it will work, as if boiling, when poured upon a stone.

THE END.

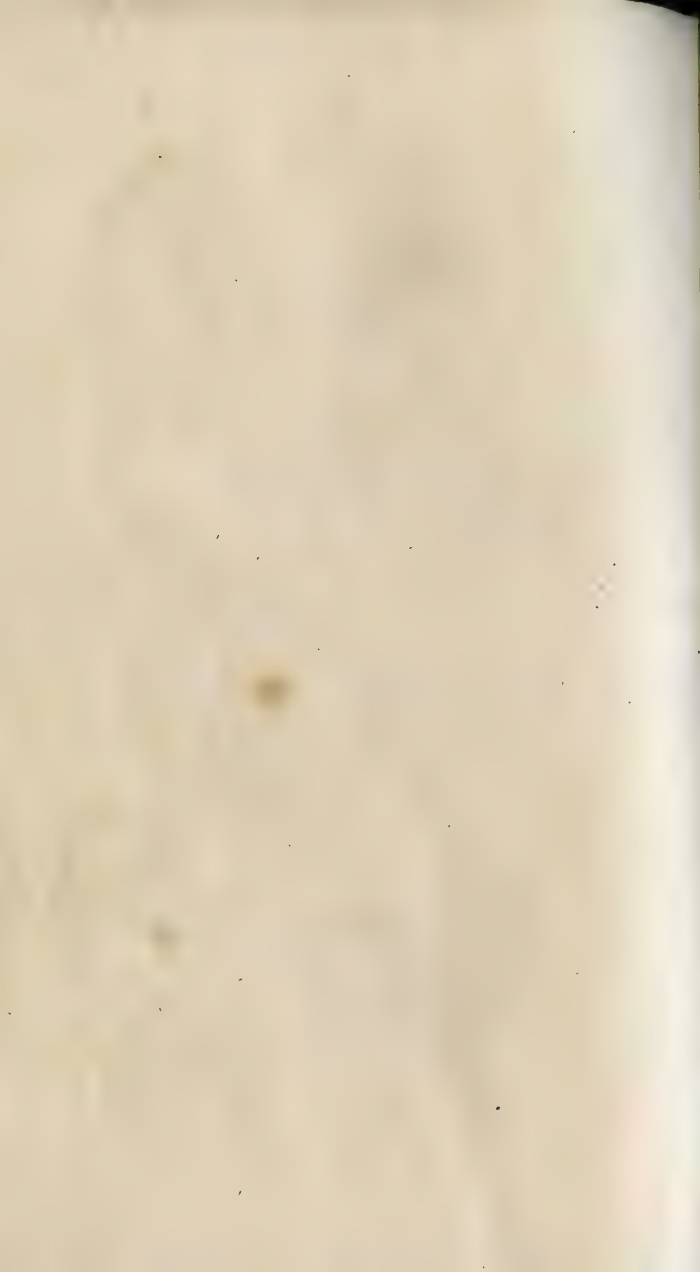
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The first of the year was a very
 successful one. The weather was
 very good and the crops were
 all well. The people were
 very happy and the
 country was very
 beautiful. The
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24/12/60

Spine
Sketches
Shrapnel



